

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX.

TIN PLATE, METALS, &c.

The Chicago Stamping Co.
10, 12 & 14 Lake-st.,
IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE AND METALS,
MANUFACTURERS OF

Stamped and Japanned Tinware,
Grocers' Caddies and Druggists' Boxes,
Galvanizing and Tinning a Specialty.

TO RENT.

STORE AND BASEMENT

No. 254 East Madison-st.

(Opposite Field, Lester
& Co.'s Wholesale Store.)

Inquire at SILVERMAN'S BANK.

FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the

undersigned and Milwaukee, is this day dissolved by mutual

consent.

W. P. McLAUREN,
Chicago, Jan. 2, 1879.

J. M. LOVE,

W. P. McLAUREN & CO., Tailors.

163 and 165 Wabash-av., corner Monroe-st.

CLOTHING.

Palmer House Clothing Store.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm

name of Grannis & Farwell, in this day dissolved by mutual

consent.

MARCUS A. FARWELL,
J. H. GRANNIS,
D. J. BENJAMIN,
BENJAMIN F. BEAVER,
Chicago, Jan. 1, 1879.

OVER-COATS,
ULSTERS.

In the Custom Department, we have

under our care, all kinds of Overcoats, Ulsters, etc.

C. S. FRITH,
Under.

TRADE MARK.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm

name of Keith Brothers, in this day dissolved by mutual

consent.

KEITH BROTHERS,
Chicago, Dec. 31, 1878.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, successors to Grannis & Farwell, will continue the wholesale grocery business, doing all

the work now done by Grannis & Farwell & Co., and at whose offices all business of the old firm will be transacted.

GRANNIS & FARWELL,
Chicago, Jan. 1, 1879.

NOTICE.

The undersigned will continue the business of

Broker of Machinery and Notions, we successively re-

cognized the firm of Farwell & Co. to do good work,

and to whom all business of the old firm will be transacted.

KEITH BROTHERS,
Chicago, Jan. 1, 1879.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the

undersigned, under the firm of Keith & Smith, will

have this day dissolved by mutual consent.

NATHAN SMITH,
A. W. MERRILL,
Chicago, Dec. 31, 1878.

NOTICE.

M. IHO. B. GAGE becomes a member of

our firm, to date from Dec. 1, 1878, and the

firm name will hereafter be Cherrie & Co.

CHERRIE & CO.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Army Transportation

OFFICE CHEF Q. M., DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, I.

SALEDFUL PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to

the usual conditions and requirements, will be re-

quested to be submitted to the office of the

Adj't General, Fort Snelling, Minn., on or before

the 10th day of February, 1879.

ROUTE IN MONTANA, West. Travelling

from and to stations in the Territory of Mon-

tana, with conditions contained in form of

contract for that service, adopted Dec. 1, 1878.

ON MISSOURI AND MISSOURI RIV-

ERS, between Yankton, D. T., and Fort Pierre,

and points or stations on the Missouri River,

and in other places, from the 30th of March to the

31st of October, 1879.

D. T., through to Fort Keogh and Big

Bighorn, D. T., and between Fort Keogh and

and between May 1 and Aug. 31, 1879, subject to

conditions contained in form of contract for

that service, adopted Dec. 1, 1878.

Each proposal must be in triplicate, separate for

each route, and accompanied by a bond in the sum

of \$10,000, executed in form of two or more

separate bonds, by a Judge or Clerk of a

United States Circuit Court, guaranteeing that

the contract is to be performed in accordance

with the terms and conditions of the contract.

For lame and Weak Back, Kidney Disease,

Rheumatism, Stubborn and Niggedy Disease,

Lung and Chest Difficulties, the Lameness and

Weakness Peculiar to Women, Venereal Affec-

tions of the Heart, Chills and Fever, Sciatica and Lumbago, Diseases of Children, such as

Whooping Cough, Cold and Croup (when ap-

plied in its early stages), and all Local Aches

and Pains of Young or Old.

THEIR APPLICATION WAS REJECTED,

and their attention called to the following clause in Sec. 515, Revised Statutes:

After specific payments are received, no association shall be furnished with notes of less denomina-

tion than \$5.

IT IS SIMPLY THE BEST REMEDY EVER

DEvised KNOWN.

BENSON'S CAPCINE

POROUS PLASTER.

IS THE BEST KIND.

This remarkable article contains all the valuable

qualities of the slow acting common poisons plas-

ter, and in addition an entirely new combination

of active vegetal ingredients, from the Chinese

and German Remedies.

It gives relief, comfort, strength, and

increased power.

It is a powerful antiseptic, and has a

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BAR ASSOCIATION.

Meeting Yesterday to Hear the Report of the Special Committee.

They Report that They Cannot Get Hold of the Charges;

Think that the Impeachers Are Acting Unwisely in Their Course;

And Recommend that the Association Drop the Subject.

A Resolution Adopted that When the Charges Come Before Congress

The Association Will Then Inquire into Them.

SUMMIS.

The Bar Association met yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock in its rooms in Farwell Hall, pursuant to the adjournment from last Saturday. It was well understood, in a general way, that the business to come before the meeting would be the receipt of a report from the Committee appointed at the previous meeting, to secure, if possible, the charges of Messrs. Cooper, Knickerbocker, and Sheldon against Judge Bloodgood; and having received it, said report, the next thing in order would be to answer the query, "What shall we do with it?" As it was an open question long before the meeting, that the three impeachers had not accommodated the Committee with a copy of their charges, there was naturally some little curiosity, outside of the Association's wiseacres, who knew what would be done to "the young men" for their contumacy towards an Association of which they were members. The idea prevailed in some quarters that "the assembled wisdom" would determine that it was the proper and expedient thing to discipline the offending members, with all the force the term implied; while others did not think anything of the kind would be done. Our view was manifested, as to the possibility of the Committee's recommending that the petition should be withdrawn.

It was agreed that a copy of the petitions against Judge Bloodgood is hardly correct, taken back to Chicago, however, the contents of which, known to at least four persons, and it is not improbable that many more, will encourage us to the reverse.

THE SECRETARY.

In his annual report the Secretary says every evidence of a project manifested by the world, yet a wise reserve is demanded.

PLUMBERS.

It is reported that a copy of the petitions against Judge Bloodgood is taken back to Chicago, however, the contents of which, known to at least four persons, and it is not improbable that many more, will encourage us to the reverse.

THE REPORT.

Mr. N. H. King, the Vice-President of the Association, mounted the platform provided for the presiding officer, and called the meeting to order. On inquiry of the Association what was its pleasure.

Mr. E. B. McCagg said he had the report of the Committee nominated by the Association in his possession, and that he intended to present it to the Association at its next meeting.

White Meers, Cooper, Knickerbocker, and Sheldon, members of the Committee, were present to shed light on their action at the morning meeting, and everybody waited to see how nearly their guesses were verified by the facts as they happened.

It was agreed that, as large as that at the previous meeting, but the room was comfortably full. The Committee was late in showing up, and the meeting waited for it to appear.

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That the Association has neither the disposition nor the power to interfere with the punishment of crime, whether by indictment in any court, or by process of law, or otherwise, is a well-known fact throughout the nation; and it is equally without the power to interfere with the administration of justice.

On the contrary, it is the duty and its duty to sit in the detection, prosecution, and punishment of crime, and to see that justice is done.

Resolved, That if such charges, when thus disclosed, shall be made public, that the Association, in its power, will perform their official duty, and, if it is in its power, to make such charges as the members of the Committee shall demand, and to prosecute and the resolution carried as amended.

That the Association, as far as its power goes, will be entitled to have made such charges as the members of the Committee shall demand, and to prosecute and the resolution carried as amended.

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AN ABSOLUTE REPUTATION.

By the way, the printer of the "Chicago Tribune," as he has been informed, respectively request that you furnish said Committee, at a meeting of the Association, with such information as you may have concerning the conduct of the members of the Association, and, in any case, to request of the gentlemen engaged to have made such charges as the members of the Committee shall demand, and to prosecute and the resolution carried as amended.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL.—IN ADVANCE.—POSTAGE PREPAID.
Part of a week, per month..... \$1.00
Quarterly Edition, Literary and Religious Discourses..... 2.00
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Club twenty-five..... 30.00
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Address THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE COMPANY,

100 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

For the division of THE TRIBUNE at Evanston, Englewood, and Hyde Park in the counties—post-williamsburg prompt attention.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

The CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices on the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:

THE FORK—Room 227 Wabash Building. T. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

PARIS—16 Rue de Grange-Bellealle.

MARLBOROUGH—American Exchange, 440 Grand Street.

FORT FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

Holiday Theatre. Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of the Titus Opera Company. "Bell's of Paris."

Beverly's Theatre. Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of the Sophie Berger and Lou Smith Russell.

Beauchamp's Theatre. Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Miss Fanny Davenport. "As You Like It."

Metropolitan Theatre. Clark street, opposite Sherman House. Variety entertainment.

Worley Music Hall. Madison street. Prof. Carpenter's Lecture on Physiology.

White Stocking Park. Lake shore, near Twenty-sixth street. Grand Ringing Cavalry.

Phryne's Church. Michigan Avenue, near Twenty-sixth street. Mr. H. Smith's Concert Company.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

HORN LOUNGE, NO. 20, A. E. AND A. M.—ATTENTION!—This Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Every member is requested to bring a present to the fund of our brother, Mervin L. Keith, Jr., Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. All the money will be given to the colored soldiers and the deposit to care for the colored men at the Asylum. Members of the colored community, Chapter No. 127, are requested to meet with us.

J. D. WESTERNFELT, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL REVIEW.

We have struck off an extra edition of THE TRIBUNE containing the Review of the Trade,

Manufactures, and Manufactures of Chicago for 1878.

It is the most thorough and complete Annual

view that has yet been produced. Business men should mail copies to their friends and associates everywhere. Single copies in vanguard, 5 cents; per dozen, 50 cents; and per 100

copies, \$3.00.

At a late hour last evening CALLED CUSHING in the final stages of dissolution at his home in Newburyport, Mass., and it is hard to probate that he will be alive at the rise of this morning's sun.

The bursting of a 28-ton gun on board the British warship Thunderer created terrible damage. The turret in which the monster gun was rigged was completely demolished, and seven men were killed outright and forty wounded.

From a statement made yesterday to an evening paper interviewer it will be seen that the Hon. E. R. WASHBURN is emphatically not a candidate for the vacant Berlin mission; that it has not been, and he does not believe it will be, tendered to him; and that if it were tendered, he could not accept it.

A fire at Elgin, Ill., yesterday, threatened the destruction of that thriving city, as the intense cold interfered greatly with the use of the ordinary appliances for extinguishment, and an unfortunate combination of circumstances prevented the prompt sending of relief from Chicago. As it was, the flames at length subdued, with a loss of some over \$60,000.

Dempster Hall, a large building now being erected by the Northwestern University at Evanston, and used as a dormitory, but formerly the seat of theological learning known as Garrett Biblical College, was destroyed by fire last evening. As it was in the midst of the holiday vacation, the students were absent from the building, and the danger of life which might otherwise have existed was averted.

The Governor of Michigan, in his message yesterday, made the agreeable announcement that no State institution would come before the Legislature this winter with a deficiency in its funds to be made up by supplementary appropriation. There is every thing to commend in this condition of things, and the citizens of Chicago, whose municipal debt is thirteen times as large as the debt of the State of Michigan, should be among the first to make the acknowledgment.

One of the best names yet mentioned in connection with the Berlin ambassadorship is that of Mr. THOMAS B. BRYAN, formerly of Chicago, but of late years a resident of Washington. A ripe scholar, an accomplished linguist, a man of wealth, culture, and wide experience in the practical affairs of life, Mr. BRYAN is by nature and training peculiarly fitted to adorn a high diplomatic position with credit to his country and distinction to himself. The contest as to the individual to be put forward by Pennsylvania for the Berlin Mission might easily and satisfactorily settle by leaving Pennsylvania out of the question, and by an appointment in which both Illinois and the District of Columbia will claim a pride and interest—that of THOMAS B. BRYAN.

The farmers of Illinois have begun to feel an active interest in the threatened destruction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal by the railroads interested in its disappearance as a standing check upon their earnings in freight rates. The railroads, relying on that clause of the Constitution which prohibits the loaning of the State's

credit to any canal or railroad, hope by present low rates to so decrease the business of the canal that the expense of its maintenance cannot be provided for out of the tolls collected, when, it is calculated, the State will be by the Constitution compelled to abandon the canal as not self-sustaining. Realizing the danger to their own interests arising out of such a result, the farmers have begun to agitate the question of acting together for the support of the canal. The first of a series of meetings to this end was yesterday held at Ottawa, and others of a similar kind will shortly follow. The movement is entitled to receive the serious attention of the Legislature that is about to convene; it will not be safe to ignore what the farmers have set their hearts upon.

The extreme cold weather of yesterday—the severest of the winter thus far—has found Chicago reasonably well provided for such contingencies. With fuel at the lowest point ever known in the midst of a cold winter, the probabilities of suffering are greatly reduced, while the presence of a large deposit of snow has presented a vast amount of inconvenience and damage through the bursting of water-pipes connecting with the street-mains. By the reports from all parts of the country it is evident that the Arctic episode is very general in its occurrence, and that Chicago has not been singled out as an object of special spite. Districts to the northward and a hundred miles or more south of us can point with pride to even lower notches reached by the mercury than has been the case hereabouts, and on all hands it is agreed that as "a spell of weather" the second day and night of the new year have been eminently distinguished.

Yesterday's subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan in Washington reached the enormous and unparalleled figure of \$8,590,150, by far the largest sum ever invested in these bonds any one day. The great rush for the popular loan is largely due to the fact that at the first of the year a vast amount of money is placed on the market for investment that has been received in the form of semi-annual interest, maturing principals, etc. All this money, which formerly found its way to the savings-banks, now seeks investment in the 4 per cent, which are safe from the clutches of abounding Bank Presidents and embossing Cashiers. Then, too, the facilities for obtaining these bonds have been increased by the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in authorizing the receipt of greenbacks, as well as coin, for subscriptions, so that there is now no form of legal-tender that cannot readily convert into interest-bearing Governments. Hereafter no commissions will be allowed on any subscription for a less sum than \$100,000.

GEN. GARFIELD ON RESUMPTION.
We print this morning the address delivered by Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD, of Ohio, in Earwell Hall last evening, under the auspices of the Honest-Money League. Resumption was naturally the theme for his discourse, and the treatment of the subject will be found to be largely historical. The opening of the new year marked the close of a peculiar epoch, which Gen. GARFIELD characterizes as "the most memorable of our history since the birth of the Union." Financially and commercially, and in some respects politically, the entire period of the last seventeen years may be regarded as a war epoch, for it was only in experiencing the revision from the inflation and speculation that grew out of the War, and in living down the effects of the Panic, and in restoring the world's common denominator of values, that the influences and effects of the War could be effaced. The termination of this remarkable epoch, therefore, is properly marked by the resumption of specie payments. This was the view taken by Gen. GARFIELD, and it suggested an epitome of the chief characteristics of the period from which the country has just emerged. An intelligent and veracious review of these conditions is calculated to impress upon the people better than any argumentative discourse the enduring benefits to be expected from a permanent specie basis and safe banking system, and hence we commend Gen. GARFIELD's address to the perusal of all who are concerned in the material prosperity of the nation.

The War period, thus described, was divided into two parts; there were several years of inflation and delusive prosperity, and then came the collapse and several years of continuous depression incident to the shrinkage of values. There was a constant wrong. "During the whole period of decline," says Gen. GARFIELD, "the creditor was wronged by underpayment, and during the whole period of appreciation the debtor was wronged by being compelled to make overpayment." The variation both ways involved losses almost beyond computation. That of the inflation period was the most demoralizing, because it encouraged gambling habits and the adoption of unsafe commercial practices; these left an impress upon the business of the country which it was hard to throw off. It is estimated that a daily average of \$60,000,000 was withdrawn from the industry and commerce of the country for the purpose of gambling on the price of gold; one man's gain was merely another's loss, and the general interests of the country suffered by the diversion of vast sums of money and some of the best talent and energy of the country from business and industrial enterprises. Gold gambling was supplemented by unparalleled speculation in stocks of all kinds. The element of gambling, indeed, entered into almost every form of business. The importer took his risk on the price of gold every time he bought a bill of goods, and to protect himself by an increase in prices so large as almost certain to cover the possible increase in exchange. High prices were thus promoted on all sides to the extent that our home manufacturers were excluded from foreign markets, and our exports limited to the bustards, provisions, and staples which foreign buyers could not procure in any other country. American securities—national, State, municipal, and corporation—were sent abroad at the rate of hundreds of millions a year, paying the highest interest in gold, and there was also a steady drain of the entire product of the precious metals—all to discharge the indebtedness incurred for the reckless foreign purchases suggested by universal extravagance. The spirit of speculation suggested the wildest perversity in its character, and casting some doubt by imputation upon the General's ability to furnish the evidence. As the second request soon came, very disagreeably personal in its character, and casting some doubt by imputation upon the General's ability to furnish the evidence. As the second request was formally indorsed by him, "I am ready to do what he has done with a broadside that must astonish the Secretary of the Interior if he was really ignorant of what was going on in the Indian branch of his Department. If he was in earnest in his statement that he wanted the proofs so as to promptly correct

the abuses, he has got plenty of work ahead of him."

The documents submitted by Gen. SHERIDAN are a report of Lieut. Lox, giving a statement of the management, or rather mismanagement, at the Spotted Tail Agency; the briefs and correspondence of Lieut. DonCARTER, showing criminality at the Crow Creek Agency; similar proofs of mismanagement at the Cheyenne, Brule, and Standing Rock Agencies; and a large number of briefs, extracts, and reports, running from 1874 to the present time, which disclose all sorts of malversation practiced at almost every Agency basis ever known to the world, viz.: gold and silver coin.

Gen. GARFIELD is of opinion that the first opportunity for putting an end to the evils inseparable from a period of suspension occurred at the close of the War, when McCULLOCH was Secretary of the Treasury and advised steady contraction and early resumption.

There were certainly some circumstances that were favorable to this policy at the time. Private debts were comparatively few and small, for debtors had already availed themselves largely of an abundant and depreciated currency to discharge their liabilities. The discharge of the army and cessation of war reduced the expenses of the Government 65 per cent in one year, and there was a surplus of \$100,000,000 a year, which might have been devoted to the redemption of the Government notes. Two millions of able-bodied men were released from the two armies to become producers of wealth. The necessities of the country for currency were diminished, and there were powerful reasons why the new era of production should have been placed upon a steady basis of values. But, in spite of these favorable conditions, it may well be doubted whether the most determined efforts at that time could have prevailed upon the people of this country to face the trials and hardships that were even then inseparable from the preparation for resumption. There had then been but the mere taste of the intoxicating stimulants of an inflated currency, and loans had to be made from the military supplies at the post. When HOWARD was removed, he reported on paper that he was feeding 9,170 Indians. Lieut. Poor's census showed that there were but 4,775 Indians all told at the Agency, and these 4,775 were bettered by him that they had been by HOWARD with supplies drawn for twice that number. In March, 1877, Lieut. Lox took charge and soon unmasked a series of frauds perpetrated by D. J. McCANN, an Indian freight contractor, which will carry off the palm for sordidism over anything yet discovered in the operations of Indian rings. Immediately upon taking charge, he discovered that in a contract for 550,000 pounds of corn to be delivered at the Agency there was a deficiency of nearly 200,000 pounds, a deficiency which he had to make good by borrowing from the military authorities to meet the necessities of the Indians under his charge. McCANN did not confine himself to stealing corn, but by the system in operation of allowing him to make his own bills of lading or contracts for the transportation of Western products are made in Chicago for any port in Europe. All the trunk railways will now contract for freights from Chicago to any port in Europe, and such are the facilities, both by rail and steamer, that the thing shipped will not be delayed an hour—a steamer practically waiting at the dock to receive the freight on the arrival of the train from the West.

The actual occurrence of resumption has been attended by no disturbance or commotion whatever. The events of yesterday in New York and the large commercial centers attest this. The discipline and the necessities for resumption have been provided by the receipt of greenbacks, as well as coin, for subscriptions, so that there is now no form of legal-tender that cannot readily convert into interest-bearing Governments. Hereafter no commissions will be allowed on any subscription for a less sum than \$100,000.

The fact that the enterprise of the railroad interest has thus placed in the ocean freight facilities, and the ability of every trunk line to contract for freight from any point in the Great West to any point in Europe, must have the effect of cheapening transportation generally, and every penny saved in the cost of transportation is a penny added to the price of corn at the place of production. For all which the people of the West have reason to be very grateful.

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The only man in Cincinnati that Chicago

really covets is Mr. REUBEN SPRINGER.

You might think that we hankered after that good man Deacon RICHARD SMITH, of the Commercial, but the brilliant and versatile HALSTED, of

the Commercial, but not so.

We pine for Mr. SPRINGER.

He was a successful and representative farmer, and devoted much time and money to the breeding of blooded horses and cattle. Mr. SPRINGER repeatedly represented his district in the popular branch of the Wisconsin Legislature, and was the member-elect of the next State Senate for Jefferson County. The vacancy in the Senate occasioned by his death will be filled by a special election to be held under a proclamation by the Governor.

The vast increase in ocean freight facilities, and the ability of every trunk line to

contract for freight from any point in the Great West to any point in Europe, must have the effect of cheapening transportation generally, and every penny saved in the cost of transportation is a penny added to the price of corn at the place of production. For all which the people of the West have reason to be very grateful.

The gathering was called to order by Mr. ELIAS HOWLAND, who was elected Chairman. George S. Schaefer was chosen Secretary, and J. G. Armstrong Assistant.

The Chairman stated that there were a number of gentlemen present from abroad, who could tell the present condition of the canal, and what was needed for its perpetuation.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

On motion of S. E. PAR, the Chair appointed the following Committee on Resolutions: E. BULL, L. BANGS, W. H. HOLDRIDGE, SAMUEL E. PAR, and D. CENTER.

Commissioner GLOVER was then called on, and said when the Board was in its infancy Congress granted to the Board the right to lay a tax on ships to the value of \$100,000 a ton to aid in the construction of the canal. He believed the law itself was weak, or the Commissioners were not able to realize the danger ahead, they being ignorant of the fact that it was within the power of the railway corporations to carry out their threat. By enacting rates so low (through rebates) as to drive away business from the canal, they can deprive it of its means of maintenance. To prevent such a catastrophe, legislation is needed, in order that the keeping up of the highway will not be solely dependent upon the tolls. And it is for the purpose of

CREATING PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

among those specially interested, in favor of the required legislation that these conventions are to be held.

That day was not as largely attended as was expected, owing to the extremely cold weather, which prevented the farmers from driving into town; still, there were about 200 men at the meeting.

As the speaker knew something of "war's grim field," he will probably see that LAMAR and others do not incite another rebellion until JOHN KETZ is there.

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MAKING THE RAILROADS ACT FAIRLY.

On war's grim field he met this crew—in Congress let them meet too;

Our hosts which saved our flag declare:

That LAMAR too should share the toils.

As the speaker knew something of "war's grim field," he will probably see that LAMAR and others do not incite another rebellion until JOHN KETZ is there.

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MOVEMENT.

of Conventions to Ottawa, Ill.

at the Illinois Canal the Object.

and Threatened Seditiously by the Farmers.

Asked to Enlarge and Illinois & Michigan Canal.

This End in View of the Convention.

the first of a series of to be held in the counties of Illinois & Canal, invoked by railroad companies "to dry up in the County Courts." From conversations with learned that the farmers in the danger ahead, they fact that it is within the corporations to carry out rates so low (through away business from us) deprive it of its use. To prevent such legislation is needed, springing up of the highway dependent upon the tolls.

SACRED SENTIMENT
interested in favor of the conventions as were not largely attended, owing to the extremely crowded the farmers from all there were about 200 Canal Commission (Kingman), and considered.

called to order by Mr. was elected Chairman, chosen Secretary, and J.

that there were a number from abroad, who condition of the canal, for its perpetuation.

APPOINTED.

the Chair appointed on Resolutions: E. H. Holdridge, San-

cton was then called on, and as in its infancy Congress every alternate section of its termination to aid in the same. The grant provided be forever free to the government. If the State could afford to be paid for to the General Government accepted that grant upon

And the question was they could take the lands after a lapse of a few years, to the Government, "We in the canal, but now we obligations to do it?" The by, but legally, canal opened had no ends. How could the company of there was a canal and a though the State on which hoped they would be the

RAILROAD ACT FAIRLY.

it, it wouldn't be to go to New York to make their earnings; they could if pleased. Could the end up and see the canal go into action? Many had the as too late to do anything, if the people should tell their representatives in Congress that they expected to vote in the

WOULD BE GREATER.

and urged members of the Legislature to the property under the Commissioners, to be used so would enable some re- he didn't want anybody of two or three hundred hands of a few men allied against it, and those unfairly, and literally trying to do what was necessary to it.

IN ARMSTRONG
Canal Commissioners had nothing to do with the Railroad Com-

pany said they had.

if the canal property was down to the money, ever replied that a portion land had been rented, applied as other monies be-

LEWIS REDDICK
properly been represented Canal Trustees there would trouble, for the charter of required them to pay the a canal as the New to the Erie Canal. Looked that provision to get out of the difficulty of the railroad law there limitations directly or indirectly must not be on us. If the people and lay them before the would examine into them to have a law to regulate the State, but for this local as the remedy. Farmers born to men who did busi-

ness a dispatch from W. said he had to go to Cui- prosper all efforts to con-

cent attention to the falling

the reason was that the little money as possible the tolls as low as they can in good running

he, asked if there was any Railroad Commissioners, they charged a uniform rate of the canal, as much for

that was an evasion of the the roads could go to arrangements, and dis- canals.

if the railroads chose profit, what remedy here Commissioners.

upon the claim that the cut off of the State on

could lay the master before the Railroad Commissioners. The question: How should the canal be maintained? A vital one. He adverted to the Constitution provision prohibiting the State from loaning its credit to maintain any railroad or canal, saying there was none unless clearly expressed in the Constitution. There was nothing in that question and the members of the Legislature were how far are they to do anything for the canal. Some of the best lawyers in the State hold that the object of that legislation was to prevent the hands of outsiders, the canal at the time being in the hands of Trustees. In 1871 the canal came back to the State, and now it was maintained that the State had a right to make an appropriation. The attention of members should be called to this. The Board had only \$60,000, and when that was expended, if nothing were done by the Legislature, they would have to quit.

Mr. Hart didn't think the Convention should labor under a misapprehension. The Constitution was clear on the matter of prohibiting the Legislature from appropriating a cent for the extension or improvement of the canal, and the PROPOSED PETITION.

The Committee also presented the head for a petition to be sent to Congress:

WE THE PEOPLE, having in view the welfare of our country, and further improvement of the Illinois River, from the terminus of said ship canal, to the Mississippi River, and the connecting waterway, furnishing as it would a water thoroughfare on which trade and travel could freely and cheaply pass from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico on the south, the present water communication being too restricted for the needs of the country, and for the due development of the resources of the Northwest, which the arrival of the railroad and mechanical products of the great Northwest could readily and cheaply seek the markets of the world, and the wealth, prosperity, and happiness of the material wealth, prosperity, and happiness of the people of the Northwest, will be greatly increased by the extension or combination of corporations, of North and South, East and West, would union, and friendship; would also materially add to the power and ability of the nation for defense, and war. We, the undersigned citizens of the State of Illinois, will petition your Honorable Body to provide for the building of said ship-canal at the earliest practicable moment, to be completed by the year 1880, by the General Government as a national highway.

This was adopted, and the Chair motion, appointed E. F. Bull, S. E. Park, and W. H. Hollingshead, to draft the petition.

Mr. Hart then moved that the petition be referred to a committee of three, and the Committee of the House of Representatives, and the Senate, to draw up a bill to be introduced in both Houses.

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FOREIGN.

Bursting of a Gun on Board a British Man-of-War.

Seven Persons Killed and Forty More or Less Injured.

Over 15,000 Business Failures in Great Britain During 1878.

Monroe's Death-Warrant Signed by the King of Spain.

Dr. Stroosberg Declared to Be Unfortunate, Not Dishonest.

TURKEY.

THE GREAT FRONTIER QUESTION.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 2.—Greek-Turkish frontier Commissioners will carry on their negotiations at Athens.

The Grand Vizier states that he accepts the principle of the rectification of the frontier, upon condition of Turkey retaining the strategical life and the powers of ensuring its neutrality in the event of Greece raising any further claims or attempting invasion.

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

A bomb from Iamid says a 25-ton gun burst during practice on the British man-of-war Thunderer. The vessel's turrets were destroyed, seven men killed, and forty wounded.

GERMANY.

THE EMPEROR'S NEW YEAR RECEPTION.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—The Emperor William, in receiving the Ministers yesterday, said he was not fatigued by attention to public affairs, although he has not yet regained his former elasticity. The painful impressions of the year have been softened by many proofs of loyalty.

The Emperor said that the efforts of the Ministry to combat dangers to the State indefinitely must not be without results, but their full activity must still be diverted to this object.

STREUSSEN'S MISFORTUNE.

The Emperor's new year reception. Dr. Trebitsch was summoned in consequence of the principles of the French war and unfeigned innocence, and that he is, therefore, not blamable.

The Courts approved the arrangement of the creditors to accept 8 per cent in settlement of their claims.

COMMERCIAL THREATS.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Berlin dispatch says the Emperor has determined to give notice of the termination of all treaties of commerce at the end of the present year.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—An influential committee of the Berliners has resolved, with the approval of the Emperor and Crown Prince, to perpetuate the memory of His Majesty's return to the Capital by erecting a monumental statue which may stand in the square which bears his name.

The Prussian Government has no intention of coming to an understanding with them. Prince Rastizwill, moreover, has written pamphlets entitled "The German Papal War," and stoutly count on the sentiments of the Emperor and Prince Bismarck.

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GEN. GARFIELD.

His Speech on Resumption at Farwell Hall.

Importance of Public Faith—The Mistake of 1865.

The Era of Speculation and the Crash of 1873.

Process of Gradual Recovery—Passage of the Resumption Act.

The Success of the Measure, and Its Ultimate Effects.

He Opposes the Abolition of the National Bank System.

The Meeting Adopts Resolutions of Rejoicing at the Accomplishment of Resumption.

The comparative greatness of the attendance last night at Farwell Hall—At the speech of Gen. James A. Garfield, of Ohio—must have been as pleasing to those of the Honest-Money League, under whose auspices the meeting was held, as it was indicative of the strength of the popular opposition to the flat-money theory. With the mercury laboring under the cold and calm delusion that its duty to suffering humanity was to contract itself as much as possible, when only a few weather prognosticators and speculators were therein interested, it was not to be expected that people would turn out at the halting spring or mild September, even though the interest at hand greater and the attraction more than usual. It is sufficient to say that the main floor was filled to galleries almost empty. The character of the meeting was beyond reproach. They were met at the residence of their daughter, Sixteenth-st., Mrs. A. T. Kimball East.

Mrs. Mary Myers, mother of D from her residence, corner of 10th and Dearborn, and all the members of the family are invited

services of Morgan L. Keith, North State-st., Saturday, Jan-

20, 1879, 200 Twenty-third-st., a place Friday, Jan. 5, at 10 a.

9, Am E., wife of Charles A. M. State-st., Friday, Jan-

1 papers please copy.

MEMENTS.

THE SEVENTEEN WARD

will be held to-night at 149 Chi-

cago, and will be read by the Hon.

McLain N. Y., entitled "The

HISTING HELD IN THE ROOMS

of the Ribbon Club of the City,

750 p.m., the lecture-room

corner of Dearborn and

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE

will be given at the

WILL CONDUCT THE GOSPEL

in Lower Farwell Hall to-

TESS CARDS.

FESTIVAL EXTRAS.

100c. min. \$2.00.

Box Office, 320 Dearborn.

Star, Adams, etc.

DING CARDS.

STYLING CARDS.

Magnificent Shows.

Notice, Least Money.

Box Office, 320 Dearborn.

Extravagant.

N. C. Childs & Co.

75 Washington St., Cor. Dearborn.

AND CLEANING.

can be beautifully DYED OR

CLEANSED & REPAIR-

ED.

C. G. COOK & Mc-

LAHIN, 90 Dearborn, and

Chicago, 107 North Gi-

ll. Ladies Dresses, Squees,

Silks, dyed and cleaned, etc.

LANKS.

N & EVENDEN,

AND SHIPPING CANS,

& BEERS FOR CATERERS.

BE GOODS.

FOR GENTS AT 51 WAI-

KEETON, well known as

the Patent Trade-Mark, they

are to be had at 100 W.

W. K. Thompson, Con-

fidence, Chicago.

JAN. 3, 1879,

PENING SALE

EW YEAR.

entire week at 10:30

and 7:30 p.m.

AND OTHER FINE FURS.

BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SATURDAY SALE.

Housefurnishing Goods,

Rooms, Easy Chairs, Book-

STUDY MORNING, Jan. 4,

at 100 W. Wabash, 10th

and Dearborn, Auctioneers.

POMERY & CO.,

50 Randolph-st.

Jan. 3, 1879,

PENING SALE

EW YEAR.

Chamber Suits,

Rooms, Easy Chairs, General Merchandise, a fine line

of Goods, Auctioneers.

KING WNDER

is D. Mott, New York: Dr.

we buy to them, because they

united us of Alton products on the face of

greenback to the public faith. Whatever new theories of currency may have sprung up since 1863, it will not be denied as a fact of history and law that the greenback was a loan without interest, for the purpose of the payment of war-masters necessities of the War. Its issue as a legal-tender for private debts was acknowledged at the time to be an act of doubtful constitutionality, and justified only by the pines of inevitable war. The measure was received with great hesitation by a small majority and against the protest and warning of many able and patriotic Senators and Representatives. The greenback was not supported by a radical departure from the traditions, the theory, and practice of our Government. Its strongest supporters acknowledged that it was to be an act of doubtful constitutionality, and justified only by the pines of inevitable war. The measure was received with great hesitation by a small majority and against the protest and warning of many able and patriotic Senators and Representatives.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Government Pays 98 3-4 Cents on the Dollar in Chicago.

Foreign Exchange—Discounts, Stocks, and Bonds.

The Produce Markets Moderately Active—Provisions Easier, but Close Firm.

Breadstuffs Rather Weak, with Large Deliveries in Wheat and Corn.

FINANCIAL.

Specie payments were not resumed in Chicago. Greenbacks were at a discount of 1% of 1 cent per cent in New York. They were at par with gold. There was a light demand from the country banks for gold.

The Government took a step backward in Chicago yesterday, by suspending the payment of specie.

No Monday coin issue, given to the Treasury in payment of interest on registered bonds was paid at the Chicago Sub-Treasury in gold.

Yesterday the Sub-Treasury refused to pay coin on checks for the interest on the 4 per cent, although the checks are in express terms made payable at Chicago. The checks were new, and the money on Friday was coin checks on New York, not those on which coin was refused yesterday state that they are payable in coin at Chicago as well as New York. In other words, Secretary Sherman paid gold obligations in Chicago with greenbacks worth only 99¢ cents in gold.

To buy \$1,000 in gold in Chicago cost yesterday \$1,005. Even though the Government's interest in Illinois was less than that of the Treasury, it was still better than the action of the Government. \$2.50 per \$1,000. In one case of \$3,000 paid at the Sub-Treasury the loss was \$7.50.

This is a small matter as far as the amount is concerned, but there is something besides the sum involved. The Resumption law now makes the Secretary of the Treasury to resume the power of the U.S. only, but it does not authorizes him to pay out any depreciated paper currency for obligations made distinctly payable here in coin.

It is sufficiently disadvantageous to Chicago and the West that the Resumption law provides for resumption only at New York. It is unnecessary, and it is a bad idea to have the power to go so far beyond the law, and pay in depreciated paper obligations payable in Chicago in coin. It is a pity, for the looks of the thing, that the payment of a Government coin obligation at 99¢ cents on the dollar should have first occurred on the first day of the resumption.

The Government bonds are active for the new issues. The 4% advanced to 104%, the new to 106%. The 6% were 103%, and the 10-40s remained at 108.

The latest circular from the Treasury Department about the commissions to be paid purchases of 4 per cent makes a discrimination against the post office, and against bond buyers in favor of bank buyers. Up to this time all clusters of the 4 per cents have been allowed a discount of 1% of 1 cent.

This was at first considered to be a small matter, but the new circular makes no concession to subscribers who want to invest their money in bonds.

Transactions in foreign exchange were principally in grain bills drawn against shipments of wheat to France through English houses. Sterling grain and provision bills were 479 in currency. French commercial bills were 520¢ in gold. For sterling bankers' bills the actual rates were 100¢.

Consols were 95 all day. The Bank of England during the week gained \$3,165,000 in bullion, and held its proportion of reserve to liability at 287-10 per cent. The Bank of France was affected by the export of specie to England to the extent of losing 100,000 francs of 100.

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